

深圳大学 2008 年硕士生入学考试初试试题

(答题必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸上无效)

专业: 英语语言文学/外国语言学及应用语言学

考试科目: 综合英语

Part I. Cloze (20*1=20%)

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

From childhood to old age, we all use language as a means of broadening our knowledge of ourselves and the world about us. When humans first 1, they were like newborn children, unable to use this 2 tool. Yet once language developed the possibilities for humankind's future 3 and cultural growth increased.

Many linguists believe that evolution is 4 for our ability to produce and use language. They 5 that our highly evolved brain provides us 6 an innate language ability not found in lower organisms. 7 of this innateness theory say that our 8 for language is inborn, but that language itself develops gradually, 9 a function of the growth of the brain during childhood. Therefore, there are critical 10 times for language development.

Current views of innateness theory are 11; however, evidence supporting the existence of some innate abilities is undeniable. 12 more and more schools are discovering that foreign languages are best taught in 13 grades. Young children often can learn several languages by being 14 to them, while adults have a much harder time learning another language once the 15 of their first language have become firmly fixed.

16 some aspects of language are undeniably innate, language does not develop automatically in a 17. Children who have been isolated from other human beings do not possess language. This demonstrates that 18 with other human beings is necessary for proper language development. Some linguists believe that this is even more basic to human language 19 than any innate capacities. These theorists view language as imitative learned behavior. 20, children learn language from their parents by imitating them. Parents gradually shape their child's language skills by positively reinforcing precise imitations and negatively reinforcing imprecise ones.

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|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] evolved | [B] born | [C] produced | [D] originated |
| 2. [A] perfect | [B] favorite | [C] valuable | [D] appropriate |
| 3. [A] attainment | [B] perfection | [C] feasibility | [D] evolution |
| 4. [A] reliable | [B] responsible | [C] available | [D] accountable |
| 5. [A] confirm | [B] inform | [C] claim | [D] acknowledge |
| 6. [A] for | [B] against | [C] with | [D] of |
| 7. [A] Rivals | [B] Propagandists | [C] Agitators | [D] Proponents |
| 8. [A] potential | [B] preference | [C] affection | [D] passion |
| 9. [A] like | [B] as | [C] similar to | [D] unlike |
| 10. [A] psychological | [B] emotional | [C] biological | [D] ideological |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 11. [A] mixed | [B] favorable | [C] identical | [D] unanimous |
| 12. [A] Indeed | [B] In short | [C] In other words | [D] In a way |
| 13. [A] the higher | [B] the lower | [C] standard | [D] various |
| 14. [A] disclosed | [B] revealed | [C] immersed | [D] exposed |
| 15. [A] charters | [B] regulations | [C] rules | [D] constitutions |
| 16. [A] Because | [B] In case | [C] Although | [D] Whether |
| 17. [A] sense | [B] vacuum | [C] galaxy | [D] hurry |
| 18. [A] comparison | [B] interaction | [C] exposition | [D] fascination |
| 19. [A] acquisition | [B] inheritance | [C] interpretation | [D] manipulation |
| 20. [A] For example | [B] In other words | [C] Above all | [D] As a result |

Part II. Reading Comprehension. (20*2=40%)

Read the following three texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C, or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Passage 1

It probably never occurred to the authors of the Bill of Rights to write into the Constitution a Bill of Responsibilities. If it had occurred to them, they would probably not have found it feasible, since it would have been an extremely awkward thing to do, from a legal standpoint. It was taken for granted that each citizen would be responsible for his and his family's support, and for such support of the community and nation as each required. Since all the first 13 states of American were made up of farms and small towns, with only a few cities of consequence, responsibilities, to the extent that they went beyond the family, were cooperatively determined by one's neighbors in a town meeting or its equivalent. Neighbors, individually and collectively, could observe the manner in which agreed-upon responsibilities were carried out.

When communities are small enough, the concept of responsibility can be and usually is inextricably integrated with daily living. The larger the social unit, the more difficult it becomes to achieve this mesh, and when the political unit becomes a huge city, where people have no way of distinguishing "neighbors" from strangers and therefore belong to no community, the voluntary exercise of social responsibility becomes more exceptional and heroic than normal.

For an extended period, as cities grew, neighborhoods became important partial substitutes for communities, and large numbers of people in them voluntarily accepted a substantial degree of responsibility for looking out for one another.

As the automobile culture developed, fewer and fewer urban dwellers felt as though they owed any concern or loyalty to those who live nearby, except for a few close friends who might or might not live within walking distance. As neighborhood cohesion went down, the opportunity for unpunished crime increased. In many cities, conditions have now reached the point where people who observe street crime taking place often turn away for fear of becoming involved. The mutual support that was the essence of community and neighborhood has thus melted into nothingness.

Mutual defense and support are the *sine qua non* of community and social responsibility. If societies are so structured – physically, socially, economically, and politically – that individuals are deterred from, and made afraid of, participation in a system of mutual support, as has become the case in many areas of large cities today, then it seems hard to see how such cities can hope to contribute to an improvement in the human conditions.

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It would be a great step forward if a significant segment of political scientists and economists were to join together in re-establishing the once flourishing discipline of political economy, with the intent of bringing human rights and responsibilities into reasonable balance so as to make society more manageable.

21. From the first paragraph we can learn that _____.
- [A] citizens in a community should be aware of what responsibilities they have
 [B] it is difficult to define the responsibility of citizens living in a community
 [C] in a small community the sense of responsibility is a natural quality of citizens
 [D] to incorporate responsibilities into the constitutions is illegal in the United States
22. The word "mesh" (Sentence 2, Para. 2) probably means _____.
- [A] the concept of responsibility integrated with daily life
 [B] a complicated situation that makes you feel responsible
 [C] a piece of material made of threads or wires woven together like a net
 [D] a situation in which there are a lot of problems and difficulties
23. The fact that people in a big city seldom care about the neighbors shows that _____.
- [A] the sense of responsibility lies in the intimate relationship between people
 [B] they are much busier than those living in small communities
 [C] society is much more complicated than before
 [D] taking responsibilities has become a heroic action
24. It seems to the writer that _____.
- [A] it is common for people in communities to pool in their efforts in social activities
 [B] people in large cities lack the cooperative mood to improve their cities' conditions
 [C] communities are often safer to live in because there is a system of mutual defense
 [D] large cities are actually not so good as small communities in terms of social environment
25. The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to _____.
- [A] tell the real difference between communities and modern cities.
 [B] call for a re-structuring of people's attitude toward society
 [C] reveal the root causes of the evils and mishaps of big cities
 [D] point out the necessity of making modern cities more secure

Passage 2

During the 1992 presidential campaign a new media star emerged – Virginia Kelly, the mother of candidate Clinton, who died of breast cancer this past January. It was she who created the Clinton lore; throughout the campaign she told how 14-year-old Bill had stood up to his drunken, abusive stepfather one night to protect Virginia and his little brother. She also told with great effectiveness how young Clinton had come back home with stars in his eyes after meeting JFK at Boys Nation in Washington. She knew then, she said, that he would go into public service. She also created her own lore – four husbands, an up-and-down nursing career, a love of the racetrack and Elvis, and her passion for makeup (she even wore it to bed in case she got a call from the hospital in the middle of the night). She simply won the public over with her candor and lack of pretense.

Now these oft-told tales are told again in *Leading with My Heart*, by Virginia Kelley and James Morgan ... Not surprisingly, the stories feel familiar here, especially since the book arrives just a few months after a battery of obituaries of Mrs. Kelley. But the book has another problem: as is often the

case with co-written memoirs, it feels inauthentic. Written in a prosaic, colorless style, this doesn't sound the way we imagine Mrs. Kelley talked. There are no Southern locutions, and the grammar is impeccable. Where are the spicy stories or the occasional "damn" or "hell"?

Coke-bottle glasses: Anyone approaching this celebrity book with an eye for gossip will also be disappointed. What feels fresh, though, is Mrs. Kelley's descriptions of her shock at meeting Hillary Rodham when Bill brought her home from Yale Law School. The young woman wore Coke-bottle glasses, no makeup and had perfectly styleless hair -- nothing like the Dixie beauty queens that Clinton usually dated. She was also a blunt Yankee, and not adept at Southern blarney. 'There was almost a kind of cultural tension between Mother and Hillary,' said Clinton. 'I guess that's as good a way to put it as any,' replies his mother. But there was no going back: 'I want you to pray for me. Pray that it's Hillary. Because I will tell you this: for me it's Hillary or it's nobody,' he told his unhappy mother. 'I couldn't understand it,' she writes. 'Here was this woman I didn't understand, didn't feel comfortable with. And she was all he wanted.'

There is a lot that's moving about Mrs. Kelley's story, partly because of the way she handles her final illness. 'You can't tell my sons about my condition,' she tells her shocked doctor. She may have had a disaffected mother and a parade of mostly bad marriages. But in the last year of her life, she also had a memory granted to few parents -- the thrill of attending her son's Inauguration and the gala that night. 'What a magical night it had been!' she wrote.

26. Virginia Kelly might be best characterized as ____.
- [A] frank
[B] morose
[C] pitiable
[D] vulgar
27. Virginia Kelley believed her son was motivated to go into public service by his ____.
- [A] difficult childhood
[B] meeting with President Kennedy
[C] law studies at Yale
[D] courage to confront a drunken stepfather
28. The "book arrives just a few months after a battery of obituaries..." The underlined words suggest that Kelly's death was ____.
- [A] honored with artillery fire
[B] mourned nationwide
[C] marked by numerous death notices
[D] ignored by the press
29. According to the reviewer, the style of *Leading with My Heart* is
- [A] vivid and pallid
[B] refined but southern
[C] monotonous and bland
[D] earthy but incredible
30. Hillary differed from Clinton's former dates primarily in ____.
- [A] being educated as lawyer
[B] wearing stylish glasses
[C] being indifferent to her appearance

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[D] being a direct northerner

Passage 3

The number of people who actually complain about the treatment they receive from garages is statistically not very large – less than one percent of the 13.6 million motorists on Britain's roads – but this still leaves a large number of disgruntled motorists. Happily they are also a vociferous minority, so that the trade have been well aware for some time that there is room for improvement of their image, as well as the service they provide.

The principal cause for complaint is cost, combined with a lack of confidence in the quality of the work done. With an average national labour rate of £4.50 an hour, a service, including parts, on an ordinary family saloon can easily cost at least £25 – more in London. Faced with bills of this size the motorist feels that he is entitled to the red-carpet treatment, and this is what he doesn't often get.

A Consumers' Association survey shows that garages often fail to notice things like faulty light bulbs or squeaking doors when they service a car, which makes the motorist wonder whether they also failed to spot some much more sinister fault.

Another common complaint is over the time taken to service a car. If you know that Ford "allow" three-and-a-half hours for a 6000-mile warranty service on a Granada, it is hard to understand why you have to be without the car for two days. Cars returned dirty or late are common complaints and so is rudeness to customers.

Some garages have been making a rather haphazard attempt to improve their image for a year or two, but the number of complaints has continued to rise. In one 12-month period the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) and the AA handled more than 52,000 complaints.

But now the garage industry is making a concerted effort. On February 1 this year a new Code of Practice for the motor industry came into effect. It was drawn up by the Motor Agents Association (MAA), the Scottish Motor Traders Association and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders in full consultation with the OFT and it covers new and used cars, parts, accessories, car servicing and repairs.

A number of features will be particularly helpful to the motorist. Warranties are now transferable to second and subsequent owners and warranty work may be carried out by any dealer holding the franchise, instead of only the dealer from whom the car was bought. Quotes and estimates must indicate whether VAT is included and at what rate, and repairs must be guaranteed against failure due to workmanship for a specific mileage or time period.

No longer will the MAA follow the somewhat incestuous practice of arranging its own arbitration. This will now be totally independent.

Although the new code isn't particularly aggressive, it is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. But it contains nothing which will speed up the time which disputes always seem to take. Nor will it help the increasing number of motorists who are gravitating, in the hope of saving money, towards small garages which are often not members of any trade association.

There is no guaranteed way of avoiding disputes. However, when your car needs a service, make a proper appointment for it, tell the receptionist of any points you would like checked which are not included in the service, and ask the cost. Ask for quotes for repairs in writing and do not lose any relevant bits of paper. An efficient garage will return worn oil filters, brake pads and so on in a plastic bag. Don't throw them away instantly – in the event of a dispute it is not enough to rely on your memory. The garage may have a better one. The first thing to do in disputes, of course, is to take it up

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with the garage at the highest level you can reach. Don't bring in a third party until you have given the garage concerned an opportunity to put things right themselves. If you are still not satisfied, there are various options open to you.

If both you and the garage are members of the Automobile Association or the RAC, then refer the matter to them. The AA alone handles about 12,000 complaints a year and claims to settle 98 percent satisfactorily.

If the garage is a member of the MAA you can complain to them. Under the new code of practice garages are expected to provide an easily identifiable and accessible arrangement for the handling of complaints. The garage should also make it clear to the customer that he has the right to take the matter further.

The next step under the code will be an attempt at conciliation by the MAA. This costs nothing and if it doesn't work, you can then take the dispute to arbitration. This arbitration, which currently costs £ 10.80, is now organized by the Institute of Arbitrators and any award is enforceable in law.

If the garage is not a member of a trade association, then your local citizens advice bureau, consumer advice center or trading standards department will tell you if there is any local arbitration scheme.

The final option is to go to the county court. The limit for claims there is £ 1000. You need not use a solicitor unless you particularly want to, and if your claim is for less than £ 100 it is probably wisest not to.

You can go to arbitration at a county court, too. Instead of the formal court proceedings, there is private informal hearing in front of the registrar. This can take place for claims less than £ 100 even if only one side agrees to it. Booklets on this scheme are available free of charge from county courts.

31. The car servicing trade has received complaints from
- [A] a considerable proportion of its customers.
 - [B] a few, well-organized motorists belonging to the AA.
 - [C] about a hundred thousand customers.
 - [D] the majority of its customers.
32. Customers complain most of all about
- [A] carelessness.
 - [B] rudeness.
 - [C] the rates of pay of garage employees.
 - [D] what they have to pay.
33. Customers reporting to the Consumer Association were
- [A] afraid that their cars had been returned to them with major defects.
 - [B] making unreasonable demands of the garage.
 - [C] primarily worried about faulty light bulbs and squeaking doors.
 - [D] used to being very well treated in garages.
34. In the face of criticism, garages
- [A] handed over complaints to the OFT and AA.
 - [B] have done practically nothing to cope with complaints.
 - [C] made a successful effort to improve their image.
 - [D] showed little improvement as a whole.
35. Car services covered by the manufacturer's warranty can be carried out under the new code

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- [A] by any garage.
 [B] by any garage officially recognized by the manufacturers.
 [C] only if the car still belongs to the original purchaser.
 [D] providing the car owner agrees to pay VAT.
36. The new code
 [A] does nothing to overcome delays over disputes.
 [B] has forced motorists to have their cars serviced by unauthorized garages.
 [C] is thought to be too tough by many garages.
 [D] will not have much effect for a considerable time.
37. The best way to avoid a lengthy dispute with the garage after a service is to
 [A] ask the receptionist to write down everything that is included.
 [B] insist on keeping worn-out parts in a plastic bag.
 [C] make sure you keep the appointment you have made.
 [D] retain written records of everything relevant to the case.
38. In the first instance, if you are dissatisfied with a service, you should
 [A] refer the matter to the AA or RAC.
 [B] speak to your solicitor.
 [C] talk to the receptionist at the garage.
 [D] try to see the manager of the garage.
39. By taking his complaint to the MAA, the customer can be sure that
 [A] he can avoid paying the arbitration fee.
 [B] he will not need to pursue the matter further.
 [C] they will immediately identify the error.
 [D] they will try to sort the matter out free of charge.
40. The writer advises people who want to take their case to court to employ a solicitor
 [A] if the sum of money at stake is sufficient to justify it.
 [B] if their claim is for more than £1000.
 [C] if there is no local arbitration scheme.
 [D] on all occasions.

Part III Translation (50%)

A. Translate the following into English. (25%)

孟子曰：“天时不如地利，地利不如人和。三里之城，七里之郭，环而攻之而不胜。夫环而攻之，必有得天时者矣，然而不胜者，是天时不如地利也。城非不高也，池非不深也，兵革非不坚利也，米粟非不多也，委而去之，是地利不如人和也。故曰：域民不以封疆之界，固国不以山谿之险，威天下不以兵革之利。得道者多助，失道者寡助。寡助之至，亲戚畔（叛）之，多助之至，天下顺之。以天下之所顺，攻亲戚之所畔，故君子有不战，战必胜矣。”

B. Translate the following into Chinese. (25%)

History, like the drama and the novel, grew out of mythology, a primitive form of apprehension and expression in which – as in fairy tales listened to by children or in dreams dreamt by sophisticated adults – the line between fact and fiction is left undrawn. It has, for example, been

said of the *Iliad* that anyone who starts reading it as history will find that it is full of fiction but, equally, anyone who starts reading it as fiction will find that it is full of history. All histories resemble the *Iliad* to this extent, that they cannot entirely dispense with the fictional element. The mere selection, arrangement and presentation of facts is a technique belonging to the field of fiction, and popular opinion is right in its insistence that no historian can be 'great' if he is not also a great artist; that the Gibbons and Macaulays are greater historians than the "Dryasdusts" (a name coined by Sir Walter Scott – himself a greater historian in some of his novels than in any of his 'histories') who have avoided their more inspired confreres' factual inaccuracies.

Part IV. Writing (40%)

Write an article of about 400 words, stating your motivation for doing research in linguistics/TEFL/literary studies/cultural studies/translation studies (choose one of the areas, and feel free to narrow down your research field as you see fit).

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